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Human Events YOUR WASHINGTON SERVICE

Vol. XVIII, No. 49 December 8, 1961 Section I — News

STATE DEPT: *Even messier after shakeup* (823)

IZVESTIA: *Did the Reds outsmart JFK?* (824)

MURROW: *Aids in witchhunt of military* (825)

UNICEF: *Its funds aid Congo operation* ....(825)

HARRIMAN: *Equipped for new post?* .....(826)

State Department Shake-up: The President's shuffle of foreign advisers in the State Department last week—hailed by Democratic propagandists as "efficient streamlining"—actually proved to be nothing more than a shuffle, according to veteran diplomats in Washington. As the French say, "*Plus ca change, plus c'est la meme chose*"—the more it changes, the more it's the same thing.

Secretary of State Rusk has long suffered from foreign policy adventurers in the White House and reportedly has yearned to have tight control over all their activities. But it seems to many that he may have simply taken over a Pandora's box.

Richard Goodwin, transferred from the White House and installed as Deputy to Robert F. Woodward, Assistant Secretary of State for Inter-American Affairs, is regarded as an irresponsible "kid" placed in a field in which he has had no experience—a symbol of the vagaries that occur as a result of the prevailing "youth craze." Known as the author of one of JFK's greatest bloopers—the Cuban prisoners-for-tractors proposal (not to mention other escapades)—Goodwin is unlikely to be disciplined effectively by Woodward.

Professor Walt W. Rostow is removed from the White House and put in charge of State's Policy Planning section. It is recalled that Rostow went on a mission to Moscow a year ago. HUMAN EVENTS (September 1, 1961) related how his planning recommendations, which he gullibly swallowed from Russian sources, swayed the President's foreign and military policy and thereby contributed to our "missing the boat" on East Berlin. It is interesting to note, in view of Rostow's recent mission to Viet Nam, that the Professor, in his book *American Policy in Asia,* said: "The US should sharply reduce its exhortations and pressure for anti-Communist action in Southeast Asia." Those who oppose appeasement are naturally not enthusiastic about this Rostow transfer.

The noisy Chester Bowles has been kicked up into the blue empyrean to serve as a sort of "Ambassador-at-large" for most of the world, in which indefinite region his tongue may prove as fearsome an instrument to Secretary Rusk as it was in the State Department. Our friends in Latin America can hardly rejoice at the appointment of a man who takes pride in his opposition to any attempt to oust Castro from Cuba.

As for Averell Harriman's appointment to "work under" Rusk, the Secretary may well regard this as a "Greek gift." New Frontier circles say that if ever a man wanted to be Secretary of State himself, it would be Harriman; it is his "most cherished desire." Therefore, he probably regards his new position as a beachhead from which he can work toward his goal.

Moreover, since Averell will head the Far East division, Chiang Kai-shek is, to put it mildly, most unhappy. For Harriman has indicated he regards it as inevitable that Red China be voted into the UN; and in 1955, he was quite relaxed about withdrawing from Quemoy and Matsu. The Formosa government, one of our best allies, shows indignation that the President is sending Harriman to replace Walter McConnaughy, one of the best friends Chiang Kai-shek has ever had in the Office of Far Eastern Affairs. (For further details of Harriman's record, see story on Page 826.)

Senator Barry Goldwater summed up this Kennedy performance, to the effect that the only trouble with the "shake-up" was that "he didn't shake hard enough. He should have shaken the hell out of the State Department."

Senator Bridges: The GOP suffered its greatest loss since the death of Senator Taft when Senator Styles Bridges died last week in Concord, New Hampshire. Like the famous Ohioan, the senior Republican in the Senate kept flying the banner of conservatism in that body, through good times and bad, and, by his great parliamentary skill and prestige, worked constantly for the maintenance of the "Old Coalition" of conservative Democrats and Republicans which Taft created. No man in the Senate has deserved so uniquely the affection of his friends in that body and the respect of his adversaries.

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It is quite true—as many commentators say—that Bridges was one of the greatest "behind the scenes" statesmen in Congress. Patiently, but firmly, in his busy office (known as "the powerhouse of the Senate") the New Hampshire Senator worked tirelessly to resolve conflicts of personalities, clashes of legislative views, differences on parliamentary strategy. He performed an unseen but tremendous labor in the defense of traditional Americanism against the unceasing pressure of the liberals to "turn the clock back" to centuries-old-regimes of collectivism.

Yet his fame as a "back-room" operator has obscured the fact that he was one of conservatism's best advocates and militant fighters in the open forum. It has been too soon forgotten that during World War II his was one of the first voices raised against the Roosevelt policy of softness toward Stalin, against the menace of Soviet expansion. His criticisms of Truman's handling of the Korean War helped feed the country-wide revolt against "Trumanism" which led to the Democratic downfall in 1952. As one observer put it: "When the multitude remained silent because of powerful propaganda pressure groups, Bridges stood on the Senate floor, lonely, but unafraid, and told the American people what he felt was the truth."

As a matter of fact, the New Hampshire Senator, with great courage, launched the first attacks on the Kennedy Administration when that regime was scarcely a few days old. Brushing aside timid "honeymooners," Bridges on January 26 asked (prophetically, as it proved) if the JFK regime was making concessions to the Russians; and then sounded the first alarm against the "military muzzling" policy, when he criticized the gagging of Admiral Arleigh Burke because the latter had scored Soviet Russia.

Other aspects of this remarkable career have not been sufficiently recognized—such as the Senator's unremitting fight (together with his close friend, Democratic Senator Harry F. Byrd) for economy in government to reverse the Kennedy spending spree. Few know that his last public statement (see *Congressional Record* for October 16) was an eloquent appeal for a crusade for economy in government and a sound dollar. (Not many on Capitol Hill know that he and Byrd had been planning such a nation-wide drive when Bridges was stricken late in the congressional session.)

The Senator, as few others, understood the menace of inflation and battled stoutly for fiscal solvency. Quite naturally, therefore, some on Capitol Hill believe no monument to his memory would be more fitting than the creation of a privately financed foundation to disseminate his fiscal principles. ("If a Taft Foundation, why not a Bridges Foundation?")

JFK's Izvestia Interview: Although there has been general American press acclaim for President Kennedy's getting the American position across to the Russian people via his *Izvestia* interview, wonder mounts as to whether the cagy Red enemy was doing JFK such a good turn after all.

To begin with, the nearly-exact transcript published in *Izvestia* has a circulation of only four to five million. Most of those in Russia who read of the exchange will get it in their local papers as sent out by Tass, the official Soviet news agency. Tass heavily blue-penciled the exchange (which critics are calling more of a debate than an interview with Khrushchev's son-in-law, Adzhubei, turning his question periods into political sounding boards). It took out virtually all Kennedy references to the current major issues—atomic testing, Berlin, Cuba. But Tass allowed Adzhubei's Communist line soundings on these issues to come through loud and clear.

Of major concern to analysts of the exchange is Kennedy's statement that "We recognize that the Soviet Union can sign any treaty it wishes with the East German authorities." He showed concern only over access routes to West Berlin, and gave no hint that he would work toward the tearing down of the Berlin wall or the eventual self-determination of East Germany.

Kennedy also committed a serious blunder by saying that as long as Moscow opposes reunification of Germany, the US accepts this situation. This constitutes a major concession to Red imperialism and may have demoralizing effects not only in Germany, but also in Poland, Hungary and other Eastern European "captive nations."

Ribicoff and Welfare: Secretary of Health, Education and Welfare Abraham Ribicoff is one of the ADA extremists among JFK's advisers whom Senator Goldwater has mentioned. Recently, the HEW Secretary took another swipe at the Newburgh approach to welfare which aims at reducing costs to the public. Ribicoff denounced as "myth" the theory that present welfare programs bring chiselers to the public relief rolls and that the misnamed aid-to-dependent-children program—where the money really goes to the parents—encourages illegitimacy.

It is observed, however, that Ribicoff can hardly be considered an expert on public welfare unless it is figured that one qualifies as an expert if he has managed to increase relief rolls enormously. If this is the criteria, Ribicoff's credentials are outstanding.

As Governor of Connecticut from 1956 until 1960, Ribicoff, as reported in HUMAN EVENTS last December 22, managed to spend as much on welfare programs in Connecticut as his predecessor managed to allot for the entire budget of the state.

Moreover, Ribicoff proved that, as Governor, his welfare programs were totally unable to cope with the illegitimacy problem. In 1956, when Ribicoff assumed office as Governor, Connecticut's aid to dependent children cost approximately $750,000.

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When Ribicoff left office, his state was paying nearly $1.5 million for this same program. In effect, while Connecticut's population has increased only 25 per cent in the last decade, Ribicoff managed to increase aid to dependent children by 100 per cent in four years—nothing short of sensational. It is Ribicoff's philosophy which Newburgh is trying to reverse.

Penalties for Production: Despite the dominance of the National Labor Relations Board by appointees of the Kennedy Administration, all actions in that agency are not pro-union. An instance is that General Counsel Stuart Rothman has just initiated a test prosecution to show whether labor unions can legally fine or otherwise punish their members who exceed production quotas assigned by the unions.

NLRB itself is composed of five members who act in a quasi-judicial capacity in deciding cases placed before them. The general counsel's office, as established by the Taft-Hartley Act, is independent of the board members in deciding what complaints of unfair labor practices shall be prosecuted. The general counsel's determinations in the end may be reversed by the board or appealed to the courts.

Rothman, an Eisenhower appointee, survived an undercover attempt early in the Kennedy regime to displace him with a candidate regarded as more likely to take the union side in controversies with management.

The test case will be based on charges filed against Local 283 of the United Auto Workers by four employes of the Wisconsin Motor Corporation in West Allis, Wisconsin. The union is suing them to collect fines for disregarding union-set production quotas. Rothman said there have been frequent other complaints about the legality of this method of a union's discipline for its members.

Should the union be found guilty by Rothman's office, the board will have a crack at the case. That could make clear the conflict between the board's majority and the general counsel.

Murrow Witchhunt: It has been disclosed that a team of three congressional investigators has been dispatched on a global tour of military posts to dig up another "Walker case" of a high military authority preaching anti-communism to his men. The probers, with the House Subcommittee on Government Information, have been promised the full co-operation of the United States Information Agency by Director Edward R. Murrow.

Willard Edwards reported in the Chicago *Tribune* that "no member of Congress made the trip and an endeavor has been made to hush it up." There is some question as to whether the investigators are within their jurisdiction in this venture. Murrow has ordered his overseas USIA employes, many of whom have been described as "very anti-military" in a congressional memo, to "furnish all information they can gather on military men in their areas" in an attempt to root out "radical rightists."

Thus Murrow, one of the most impassioned enemies of Joe McCarthy's alleged "witchhunts" against Communist influences in the State Department and elsewhere (he even staged a one-hour anti-McCarthy TV show) has lent his full weight to a witchhunt for officers who dare speak out against communism.

UNICEF: A UN organization selling Christmas cards for the ostensible purpose of aiding needy children, is actually using nearly half its annual budget to support the UN military operation against the pro-Western Katanga government.

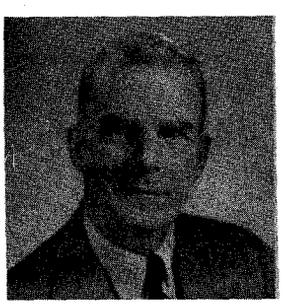
According to the UN correspondent of the London *Times*, the UN has taken money from its "Children's Fund" (UNICEF) and lent it to the UN for its Congo operation.

UNICEF sources in Washington deny that private contributions are going to the UN. But a spokesman admits the US government earlier this year had "loaned" the UN almost all of America's $12 million contribution to UNICEF. The US donation accounts for about one-half the entire budget.

A question now arises as to the propriety of UNICEF money financing the UN, even if it may be technically legal. No monies from the UN budget support UNICEF, so the UN is certainly not entitled to any of UNICEF's budget. UNICEF is strictly maintained through individual government and private contributions, including Christmas card sales which net it $1 million a year. Moreover, the public is sold the notion that UNICEF only aids needy children, and there is nothing in the charter which would indicate otherwise.

Politics in Nebraska: Among GOP circles on Capitol Hill, surprise is expressed that former Secretary of the Interior Fred Seaton is running for the Nebraska governorship. Nebraska is a conservative Republican state. Seaton in Washington is classified as a liberal "Modern Republican." The New York *Herald Tribune* recently reported that Seaton would manage "Modern Republican" Rockefeller's political activities in the Middle West. Seaton denied this.

It is rumored that he privately expressed fear that the report would damage his gubernatorial chances in a state which favored Goldwater over Rockefeller. Seaton's opponent in the GOP for the



Senator John Marshall Butler (R.-Md.): "It can be put this simply: HUMAN EVENTS is the only weekly Washington report which no conservative Senator on either side of the aisle would be without. Its influence is considerable, its reporting superior and its purpose unimpeachable. I recommend HUMAN EVENTS to every loyal, patriotic American."

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state house is Charles Thone, Republican state chairman. Thone is well known on Capitol Hill (where he served Senator Hruska as secretary for some years). He is known as a good conservative. Capitol Hill can't say the same for Seaton.

Harriman's Pedigree: The selection of W. Averell Harriman as Assistant Secretary of State for Far Eastern Affairs brings to that post a man of long experience—but one who has never seemed to learn from it. The honest, amiable Ave, while cutting a fine swath in diplomatic circles, has remained incredibly naive about communism over the years.

Despite the fact that he was Ambassador to Moscow, Harriman apparently has never understood the shenanigans of the Kremlin. Six years after the Yalta agreements lay in ruins and Stalin had made clear he was out to rule the world, Harriman gave an impassioned defense of Yalta before a joint congressional committee in July, 1951. Moreover, Ave said: "The most difficult question to answer is why Stalin took on so many commitments which he subsequently failed to honor." In 1959, Harriman took a Cook's tour of Soviet Russia and declared that "labor camps have been abolished in the Soviet Union," a myth subsequently shattered by Soviet expert David Dallin.

Harriman's trust in Khrushchev borders on the extraordinary. On the strength of a congratulatory note the Soviet dictator sent to Kennedy after the election, Harriman told his fellow countrymen this meant the Soviet leader "wants to start afresh."

If one can trust the accuracy of a Drew Pearson column, Harriman has a peculiarly close relationship with Khrushchev. Pearson, after a recent interview with Khrushchev, claimed that Khrushchev said he refused to attack Kennedy during the Presidential campaign because Averell Harriman had asked him not to. Harriman has never denied the column.

With this line of thinking, observers are not too surprised that Nikita S. Khrushchev thinks highly of Harriman also. New York *Times* correspondent Osgood Caruthers reported on May 29, 1960, that "Mr. Khrushchev advised President Eisenhower to give the CIA post to W. Averell Harriman . . . ."

Advise and Consent: Allen Drury's Pulitzer Prize-winning novel, *Advise and Consent*, apparently is being given a liberal overhaul in the film version produced by Otto Preminger, himself quite a liberal. The telling, devastating attacks against liberals, which are in the novel, are going to be squeezed neatly out of the movie version.

Preminger revealed what he was planning to do with *Advise and Consent* recently to arch-liberal Richard L. Coe, movie reviewer for the Washington *Post*. Coe complained to Preminger that he thought Drury's novel was "too illiberal in philosophy."

"I'm hoping," replied Preminger, "that this question doesn't arise in the film . . . . I want the film to strike liberals and conservatives alike and to show foreign nations how, though we disagree on means, we agree on ideals." This, of course, is not the point of Drury's novel at all. Drury's main assault was against the prevailing appeasement attitude the liberals show toward Russia.

Capitol Camera: The President, fearing that liberal extremist Senator Fulbright may not retain his seat in the upcoming 1962 election, has acted. He is conveying word to Democratic leaders in Arkansas that they had better not come asking for patronage or other favors if they fail to ensure Fulbright's re-election next year.

• *In an evident blast at the leftist National Council of Churches, the Rev. Dr. Norman Vincent Peale last week scored "piously-oriented left-wingism" within the Protestant Churches that is working for the recognition of Red China.*

• Democratic Congressman William Jennings Bryan Dorn (S.C.) fears the Dominican Republic will fall to a Castro-type Red revolution. He says: "The turbulence in Santa Domingo indicates that the Communists are attempting to tighten a ring of steel around the Panama Canal. In this period of crisis the United States should not hesitate to use force, if necessary, to stop the Communist advance. The islands of Cuba and the Dominican Republic-Haiti are as important to the defense of the canal as Formosa and Okinawa are to the defense of the Pacific."

• *Tongue-in-cheek crack of the week: "I don't see why they're sending Chester Bowles to Africa when 'Soapy' Williams has been doing such a wonderful job over there."*

• Those attending the so-called White House regional conference at Madison, Wisconsin, last month were surprised to find expensive kits in specially printed portfolios extolling the merits of the New Frontier. Each contained more than two pounds of Federal aid propaganda. This amounted to a minimum of one ton for the Madison roadshow.

• *The Republican Campaign Committee has had considerable success with their "I Miss Ike" bumper stickers. Now someone has brought out a sticker reading: "I Miss Ike—I Even Miss Truman." Another reads: "Don't Blame Me, I Voted GOP."*

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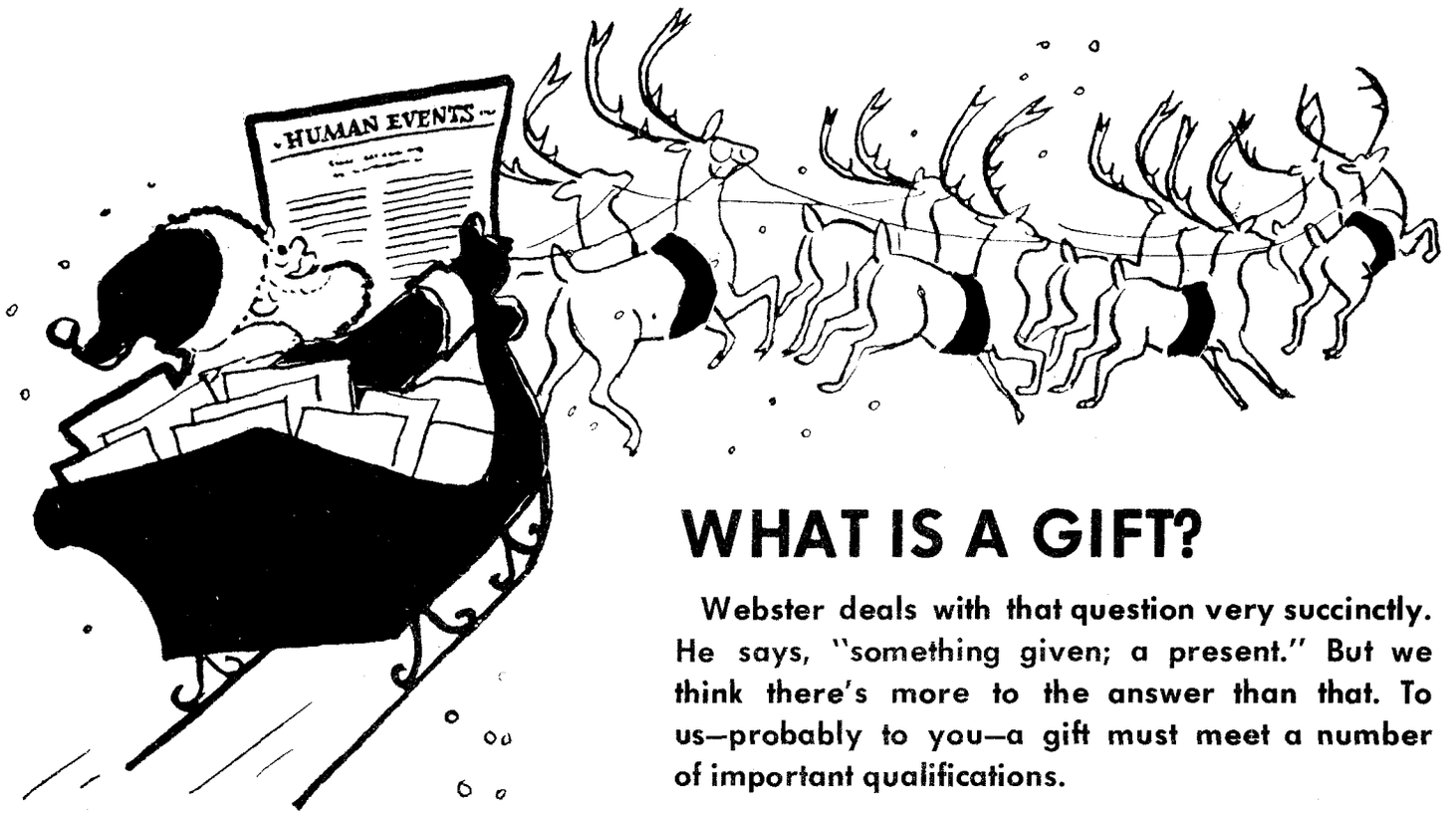

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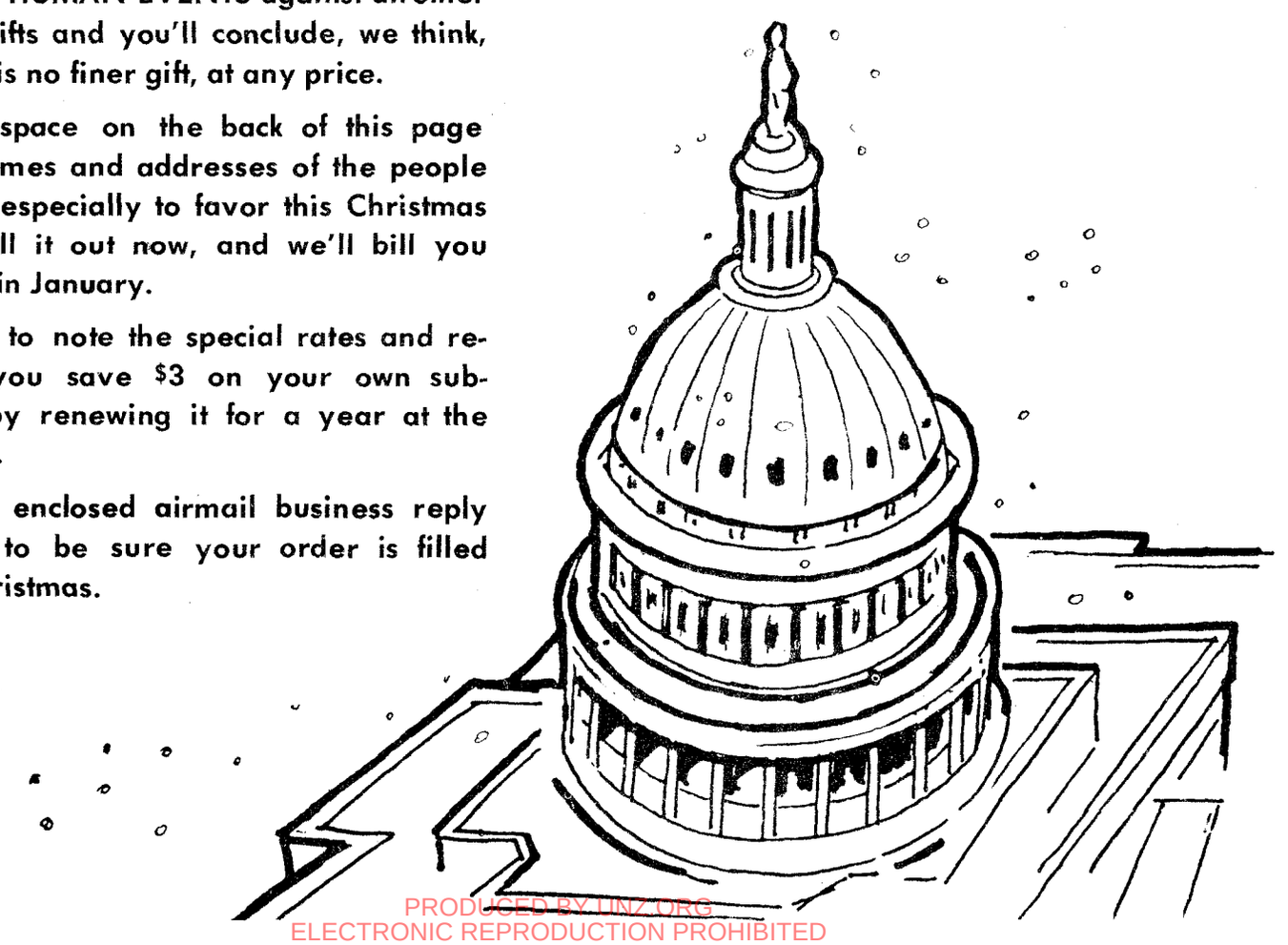

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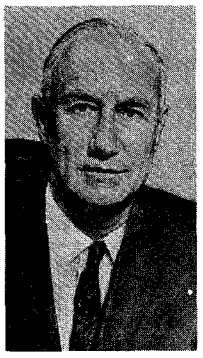

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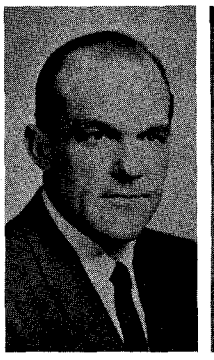
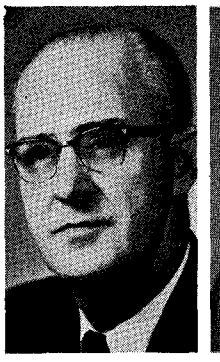


Jack Cox, Republican Candidate for Governor of Texas

Representative James E. Bromwell of Iowa



Representative Durward G. Hall of Missouri

Representative Albert Quie of Minnesota

Conservative political leaders agree, *"We've got to win and win big in 1962 or we can forget all about 1964."* The 1962 Congressional elections may well be the turning point in the battle against the New Frontier. Jack Kennedy won the 1960 election by one vote per precint in three states, whose electoral votes were decisive. The same margin will decide many contests next year.

The outcome of many close contests may be the result of effective political action by persons attending the HUMAN EVENTS Conference.

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Special room rates, $10 for singles and $15 for doubles have been arranged at the Sheraton-Park Hotel.

All fees will be returned in full if you cannot attend, whatever the reason.

Space is limited, and all registrations must be reserved, so fill out the coupon below now to insure your reservation.

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Practical Politics—III

Precinct Work

PRECINCT WORK boils down to just two steps. The first, finding out *who* the people are who think the same way you do. And the second, getting *all* of them registered and to the polls on election day.

If you are supporting a party candidate, call your county chairman to be sure your efforts will not overlap or duplicate those of the regular party organization. Other than this, however, try not to get involved in local factions or cliques.

They can be nasty, bitter, time-consuming and fruitless—serving more as a vent for frustration than accomplishing any positive gains. Your best bet: Stay clear of local squabbles.

An invaluable aid in getting organized is a political map of your precinct, ward or Congressional district. In most counties, you can obtain a street map from the board of elections. It should have precincts and election districts clearly marked. Fill it in with a precinct-by-precinct breakdown of the election results of the last two elections, what minority groups live where, and what the dominant income levels are in each area.

You might shade lower-income sections blue, middle-income areas gray, and upper-income neighborhoods white. If this information proves difficult to get at home, write to the Superintendent of Documents, Washington, D. C., for the latest *Census of Housing* and other census information that will provide the data you need on your area.

Then, by comparing the social and economic picture of your map with the election results from past years, you will get an idea of which areas will prove most fruitful for your campaign work. It will also help you in picking the volunteers best suited for each of your areas.

YOUR FIRST MEETING

PLAN YOUR FIRST get-together well in advance. Have a solid understanding of your audience, not only so you can put across your own ideas, but so you will know what it is most likely to be receptive to—what its members' dislikes, needs and expectations are.

Try to avoid meeting in a drab, dark atmosphere—if possible, dress up your meeting place with a banner or two and perhaps a fitting slogan in lively colors.

Regardless of how important you think your first meeting is, others may attach more importance to a heavyweight championship fight on television. Try to pick a time and place that won't be in conflict with other, perhaps more interesting, events.

All of you have suffered through an intolerably-long speech at one time or another. Even the wisest of persons falls in love with his own voice when addressing a group. Don't make the same mistake. Instead, talk calmly of things which concern your audience. Some people can't get excited over foreign policy but become foot-stamping mad when a loaf of bread goes up to 27 cents. Remember this and gear your speech, be it formal or relaxed, to your audience.

Announce your meeting about a week in advance, reminding people again a day or two before the meeting takes place. Remember to phrase your invitations as clearly as possible, briefly mentioning the *where, when, why* and *what* of your meeting.

YOUR PURPOSE is to tell your friends what they can do. All too often, an audience will get aroused about a situation but fails to find out what can be done about it.

Have a workable plan ready, and make clear, concrete assignments.

Have a pack of three-by-five-inch file cards to take names, phone numbers and addresses so you will know who can work where, for how long and on what days.

Most of all, keep your program varied for your first meeting. Too much talk can dampen the most enthusiastic of spirits. People like to eat, drink and get to know one another, so allow for an informal get-together after each meeting. Some of your most fruitful ideas will emerge from this relaxed atmosphere.

A trick-of-the-trade in any political meeting is to use a room, auditorium or hall slightly smaller than the crowd you expect to have on hand. This way, a "half-full" meeting is avoided and the impression of a popular, enthusiastic cause is established.

Next week: How to gather information on your own precinct.

Checklist for Planning Effective Meetings

1. Is this meeting necessary?
2. Time.
   - (a) Check key participants in advance to agree on convenient time and place.
   - (b) Avoid competition with popular events.
3. Place.
   - (a) Easily reached by public transportation.
   - (b) Appropriate size meeting room.
4. Agenda and program.
   - (a) Plan order of business carefully in advance.
   - (b) Vary format with need.
5. Attendance promotion.
   - (a) Meeting announcement.
   - (b) Contact key individuals by phone—use phone committee, if necessary.
   - (c) Advance publicity and publicity after the event, if meeting is newsworthy.
   - (d) "Name" speaker as drawing card and news-making feature.
6. Physical arrangements.
   - (a) Sufficient ventilation but no drafts.
   - (b) Adequate lighting.
   - (c) Comfortable room temperature. On cool side before people arrive—crowd will raise temperature.
   - (d) Comfortable and well-arranged chairs.
   - (e) Good acoustics.
   - (f) Rest rooms available.
   - (g) Place for coats and hats.
   - (h) Public address system (if necessary), operating properly.
   - (i) Lectern, if desired by chairman or speaker.
   - (j) Blackboard, if needed.
   - (k) Projection equipment, if required, placed and pretested.
   - (l) Flags, if any, properly placed.
   - (m) Gavel, carafe, water, glasses.

(Courtesy, Chamber of Commerce of the US)

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JFK: It's All Ike's Fault

By WALTER TROHAN

EVERY TIME President Kennedy gets into trouble an attempt is made to pin the blame on President Eisenhower, whose leadership came under the new President's critical fire in the 1960 White House campaign.

Most recently the White House blamed Eisenhower for the sale of military jet planes to Communist Yugoslavia. Before that the White House tried to tax the former President with responsibility for the defeat in Laos and the debacle in Cuba.

The White House does the blaming in "leaks" to newspaper stooges. Recently, a White House aide planted the story that Eisenhower had assured President Kennedy the shipment of F-86-D Sabre jets to Yugoslavia was in the national interest. It was said

EISENHOWER

KENNEDY

that the decision to ship the planes to Marshal Tito was made before the change of administration last January and explained to the incoming President by the outgoing President in person.

EISENHOWER FLATLY DENIED the report that he had briefed President Kennedy on the transaction. The White House was forced to concede that Eisenhower's explanation was correct but then went on at length to explain that an Eisenhower aide, Major General Andrew J. Goodpaster, had gone over the matter with a Kennedy aide, Major General Chester V. Clifton. However, Goodpaster didn't urge shipment of the planes but called attention to the matter as something the new Administration should review.

Anyway, the shipment of military planes to Yugoslavia was begun not by Eisenhower but under the Administration of Harry S. Truman. The State Department, under three administrations, has supported the sending of military planes to Yugoslavia on the theory that the jets help Yugoslavia to maintain its independence "from the Warsaw Pact military alliance" of Communist states.

Even if Eisenhower had urged shipment of the jets, he should not be held responsible to any degree for Kennedy decisions. He is not making decisions.

In the campaign, Kennedy was critical of his predecessor in a speech at Columbia Park, Pennsylvania, saying he did not feel, as he implied Eisenhower did, that the Presidency is "a ceremonial or caretaker's office."

"I run for the Presidency because I feel strongly that the United States has a great role to fulfill in the world, to maintain its own freedom, and to serve as the chief defender of freedom around the world," he added.

A FEW DAYS LATER in New York City he said, "I run for the office of the Presidency because I believe that only a national leadership which attempts to build our economy, which attempts to move our country forward, to strengthen our position here at home and abroad—that is the only kind of leadership that America needs and deserves in the 1960's."

And in Kansas City, Kansas, he attacked the Eisenhower Administration, saying, "My judgment is that we did not respond there [in outer space] as we have not responded to our needs in Latin America, our needs in Africa, our needs in Asia, our needs in disarmament, because this Administration has not been able to attract people of intellectual vitality, curiosity, foresight and vigor."

The eggheads the Kennedy Administration has attracted spend a good bit of their intellectual vigor trying to pass the buck to Eisenhower for Kennedy mistakes whether or not the facts bear them out. Meanwhile, the American people are waiting for the President to display the kind of leadership he promised.

UN Double Standard

From the Indianapolis Star

In a period of a few days, Syria seceded from the United Arab Republic and announced that it was once again an independent nation. In a few more days, Syria was accepted as a member of the Hudson River Debating Society, sometimes known as the United Nations. The whole affair went off smoothly when measured by the standards of the usual military-political coup.

Katanga decided soon after the Belgian Congo became more or less independent that it would also secede. Katanga wanted to be an independent nation in Africa. However, the people who seriously believe in Katangese independence appear to be the people of that land. The United Nations insists that Katanga cannot go off and leave the rest of the Congo to stew in its own bad government.

The principle of self-determination is good enough for Syria but not good enough for Katanga, or so it would seem from the U.N. attitude.

This kind of double-speak is all too prevalent in the U.N. The international organization never could really believe that Hungary had a genuine desire to secede from the Iron Curtain, either.

I think that perhaps the greatest disservice and injustice that can be done to the American public at this stage of national and world affairs is for those in high places to persuade or otherwise indicate to the people that the system and philosphy *which built this nation* into the greatest on earth is no longer the best, or that the *people themselves* are no longer capable of solving their *local problems* and must therefore look to and depend on a paternalistic government to do it for them. For if we continue to *pile debt upon debt* and *mortgage indefinitely the labor of our children* we will, in time, destroy the freedom, the liberty and the opportunities that were preserved and handed down to us.

—*Congressman William Henry Harrison (R.-Wyo.)*

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Harry White's 'Baby' Wants to 'Rescue' Dollar

By LESLIE GOULD

Financial Editor, New York Journal-American

ONE THING to be said for the International Monetary Fund is that its tax-free salaried staff and officers never run out of ideas to stay in business.

Now, it is necessary—so they say—to not only keep going but to assess its member nations $5 to $6 billions more, so that the Fund can "rescue" the American dollar.

Originally, its stated objective was to restore stability to foreign exchange and to bring about convertibility of currencies of one country into those of another.

Ten years ago, it was supposed to "cure" the problem of dollar shortages abroad.

To date, the Fund has been a multi-billion-dollar flop. What has been accomplished in the foreign exchange field has been in spite of it. The countries of 15 years ago that were having foreign exchange troubles cured their problems by taking sound internal steps.

WHITE

The Fund was set up as a companion to the World Bank at the Bretton Woods Conference. The man behind its creation was Harry Dexter White, since departed from this world. White was the US Treasury official who was proved to be part of the Soviet espionage ring operating within the American government. Alger Hiss was in the State Department.

The World Bank fortunately escaped from White's influence—for one thing he didn't see its later importance—and under its management, as now headed by Eugene Black, it has done the outstanding job in the field of international finance.

THE ORIGINAL PLOT of White and his fellow Communist agents was to use the Fund as a sell-out to Russia. White's program was to allow the Russians to draw a billion in American money from the Fund without the restrictions imposed on others. It didn't quite work out that way.

White was successful in some other schemes, such as making available to the Russians US Treasury plates for printing German occupation marks. This cost US taxpayers between $300 and $400 million. The Russians originally tried counterfeiting the marks, but thanks to White were able to get the real plates.

He played another more damaging role. This was in sending to China Lauchlin Currie and Sol Adler, both named in the FBI report on Soviet espionage. It is now history that the Chinese Nationalist currency was virtually destroyed, thus paving the way for the Communists' success on the mainland.

When the Fund settled down to its job of currency stabilization and making currency convertible, it took a doom and gloom view—Europe could never have a growth economy. Well, in spite of the Fund, Europe has boomed and the currencies there are among the strongest anywhere, particularly the German mark.

Now, it has the effrontery to talk about "saving" the dollar. What the dollar needs is a sound Administration in Washington.

Running short on good Christmas gift ideas? Here's one that can't fail to please: a gift registration for the Third HUMAN EVENTS Political Action Conference. For the part-time politician, the ardent activist, or the student—nothing will make a bigger hit on Christmas morning—and few gifts you give will have more lasting value, long after the tinsel and trimmings have been tucked away. At your request, we will send a letter confirming Conference registration to the person you name, or to you for Christmas morning presentation, and bill you after January 20. See page 829 of this issue for full Conference details and registration blank.

Congressman Seldon's Taped Interview—$7

Congressman Armistead I. Seldon, Democrat of the 6th District of Alabama, is the guest on this week's Congressional Interview. Mr. Seldon speaks on the Organization of American States and its apparently soft attitude on communism in Latin America. His comments concerning Cuba and other Communist influences in the Western Hemisphere create a timely and vital interview.

This 12½-minute tape-recorded interview is the thiry-nine in the 1961 series of HUMAN EVENTS CONGRESSIONAL INTERVIEW.

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Other interviews which you may wish to have are listed below. They are thefirst thirty-eight weekly interviews in the 1961 series.

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37. William B. Windall (R.-N.J.)
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34. John R. Pillion (R.-N.Y.)
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The UN Is Dead

US Policy Makers—Please Note

ON THE MORNING of October 24, the 16th anniversary of the United Nations, that world organization lay prostrate—fatally and hopelessly ill.

This melancholy end to an outfit which was oversold in the first place long ago was foreseen by sensible men. Nevertheless, the UN was presented to the American public as a refuge for suffering humanity, as the cornerstone of our foreign policy and as mankind's best and only real hope for peace.

Unfortunately, some of our own policy makers acted as if they believed this propaganda. The minor tragedy of the UN's collapse—minor in view of its beginning—is compounded because the United States has allowed the UN to be misrepresented and a lot of illusions to be built around it.

Many persons in this country actually believed that the UN furnished full-coverage peace insurance. Not only has the UN furnished no guarantee of peace; it has become an agency which damaged the vital interests of the United States itself. For some time now the UN has been a liability to us; it probably will be a liability so long as it continues in being.

Just before Dag Hammarskjold's death, the UN made one last desperate effort to amount to something. It sent its troops against Katanga's pro-Western president, Moise Tshombe. Somebody had decided that the Congo had to be united and that the way to unite it was to suppress our friends and elevate our foes.

With typical fatuousness, the United States backed this attack on its own interests. For a few days it looked as if the frenzied and cockeyed effort has succeeded. Then Katanga fought back, and the Irish, Indian and other UN contingents showed no stomach for the fray. They looked on the UN as simply a tremendous pile of glass, steel and concrete in New York. Shortly afterward, Dag Hammarskjold's plane crashed; with it crashed the UN.

Once the Soviet Union insisted on veto power over anything of consequence the UN tried to do, the world agency was hamstrung. The Soviet Union used the veto power shamelessly and brazenly on its famous like-it-or-lump-it theory. The Soviet Union has no intention of allowing the UN to regain power or prestige unless the Soviet Union controls the UN—which seems unlikely despite the aberrations of the US State Department.

An exception to the Soviet veto policy, amazing and not yet fully explained, took place after the North Koreans attacked their southern neighbors. The Russian representative stayed away from the Security Council meeting where UN military action in Korea was voted. Yet even with UN might turned loose to crush an aggressor the result was an expose of UN weakness. The United States bore the burden of the fighting in Korea; other nations, for the most part, contributed vocal support and good wishes.

This country itself could not make up its mind to win, although victory required only a little more push on several occasions. But with the Communist supply areas off limits to attack, a stalemate developed. The American people grew sick and tired. The eventual truce raised Communist prestige and lowered that of the United States, a trend which has gone on steadily since the end of World War II.

The question as to why the United States, with overwhelming superiority in nuclear weapons, let Red China, backed by Russia, push it around in Korea has never been answered. But that query is only indirectly related to the UN decline.

IN THE EARLY YEARS of the United Nations, the United States clearly controlled the actions of the body up to a point. If the Soviet Union wanted to stop a proposal, it blocked it as a good goal tender stops a soccer ball. In theory, this aroused "world opinion" against the Soviet Union to the benefit of the United States, but the Russians did not seem to mind. They displayed the same contempt for "world opinion" that they did in resuming the testing of atomic weapons. They got away with it too, just as they did with testing, and they managed to use the UN at frequent intervals as a megaphone for their own propaganda.

This Soviet attitude toward "world opinion" and that of the United States presents a dramatically-sharp contrast. The contrast also is a sad commentary on the world in which we live, and the tragic results of miscalculation.

Unswervingly, pitifully, the United States has clung to and supported the UN. At the same time, Americans have brought relentless and insistent pressure upon our allies to rid themselves of their possessions in Asia and Africa, doing this as part of our design to win new nation support in the UN.

One result has been a rapid increase in the number of UN members. In 1945 there were 51 members, of which three were African nations. Now there are 103, 29 being African.

Some of these new members have populations smaller than many cities in this country. Quite a few are either ruled by dictators or will be in the near future. Many are in a most chaotic state, politically and economically. Who ever heard of Chad, Dahomey, Gabon, Malagasy, Somalia, the Central African Republic and the Voltaic Republic? All are UN members; each has a vote as important in the General Assembly as that

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of this country, which contributes more to the UN, year in and year out, than all the rest of the members combined.

Our tender solicitude toward the new UN members, the so-called "uncommitted" nations, has been fortified by our tremendous program of foreign aid. A lot of our cash has been doled out with an eye to UN proceedings.

The idea was to win the support of these new nations at the world organization. That was supposed to be of tremendous benefit to the US.

Actually, as we are learning, that backing isn't forthcoming. Even if it were, it would, in many instances, amount to about as much as the results of a country store checker game. But it has been regarded as unpatriotic and downright mean to ask what the backing of the so-called neutrals really meant.

The propaganda on behalf of the UN has had a curious mystical and religious attitude about it. Any hard-boiled queries were met as if they were sacrilege, because of UN holiness.

Now that the wreck of the UN lies plain to see, the American people will go through another period of disillusionment and bewilderment. They have been through many such since the end of World War II.

THIS COUNTRY worked furiously to win the controversies which arose constantly in the UN. We virtuously eschewed the veto in the Security Council. We used our dollars to frustrate the Soviet Union. We won paper victory after paper victory, if we count the instances where we forestalled some Russian move. Only there was nothing tangible from these triumphs. The going got harder and harder as the new delegates arrived. The Soviet Union won more and more support on issues like the admittance to the UN of Red China. More and more this country turned to the defensive.

To keep the subject of Red China's admittance from coming before the UN, the US worked out a deal with Russia recently. Another African country, Mauritania, got in the UN. So did the Soviet puppet, Outer Mongolia—the US bringing pressure on Nationalist China not to use the veto. One more African nation in the UN holds little comfort to the US.

New Nations Respect Power

The new African nations have entered the UN still glowering over the wrongs inflicted upon them by European colonialism, indifferent about wrongs and imperialism which did not affect their own areas. They have a great respect for power.

When Dag Hammarskjold displeased the Communists, Khrushchev beat his desk with his shoe to emphasize his displeasure. He acted like a barroom brawler, but he was convincing. Undoubtedly many of the African delegates thought of the United States as they watched Khrushchev and smirked at the image we present—hat in hand, apologetic, eager to please, indecisive and not to be feared.

BUT DIFFICULTIES and obstacles only intensify State Department affection for the UN. With the election of John F. Kennedy and the appointment of Adlai Stevenson as American Ambassador to the UN came the decision to ally ourselves with the Soviet Union, if necessary, to woo and win the new Asian-African nations. This startling attitude, labeled by some cynics as "policy boomerang," first manifested itself last March.

With familiar and planned spontaneity, the regime of Antonio Salazar, Premier of Portugal, became the object of widely scattered attacks early in 1961. A Portuguese ship, the "Santa Maria," was seized by opponents of the Salazar regime. This was an act of piracy, but the formidable liberal element in the United States regarded it benevolently. After all, wasn't Salazar a dictator and, what was more important, a conservative? Coincidentally, a series of outbursts arose about conditions in Angola, a West African Portuguese province.

Most of the four million natives in Angola were living as peacefully and primitively as they were before the white man discovered Africa. Yet, suddenly, conditions in Angola were described as terrible, with forced labor prevalent and the proverbial reign of terror going on all over the place. There were rumors of rebellion and uprisings, and of terrorists training in the Congo for an invasion of Angola. The Portuguese refused to believe these reports. Race relations in the Portuguese provinces were the best in Africa.

The Portuguese, to the disgust of most other European nationalities in Africa, persisted in pursuing a multi-racial policy. Intermarriage between the races is fairly common. In such instances, the Portuguese upgrade the Negro, instead of downgrading the white, as is the common custom. Many mulattoes and Negroes in Angola become leaders and are fully accepted in all respects. Actually, as *The Reporter*—a liberal publication and enemy of Salazar—said in its issue of April 13:

> "A Negro in Angola or Mozambique can ride in a white man's bus or marry a white settler's daughter without hindrance, provided he is sufficiently civilized—the word is official—to own a pair of shoes."

Yet most of the agitation against the Portuguese in Angola was on a racial basis. The inference is that ignorant, helpless Negroes are being exploited by rapacious whites. A systematic effort has been made to turn American Negroes against the Portuguese on this basis.

Early in 1961, a resolution introduced by Liberia, calling for an inquiry into conditions in Angola, went before the UN Security Council.

Amazingly enough, the United States and the mortal enemy of the United States, Soviet Russia, voted for the resolution.

The vote of the Soviet Union could be easily explained. The Portuguese government is staunchly anti-Communist and has long been friendly to the West and the United States. In fact, Portugal is a member of NATO, the Western military alliance. In striking at Portugal, the Soviet Union was pursuing its policy of trying to disrupt the Western alliance.

It isn't quite so easy to explain the US vote. Apparently, we had decided to go to any length to win the newly-emerging African nations. Privately, State Department spokesmen said these countries were "uncom-

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mitted." They implied that failure to agree with the Africans on almost everything might throw them into the tentacles of the Russian octopus.

Following the first vote, the United States went right down the line with the Soviet Union again in voting for a UN General Assembly resolution which established a special committee to inquire into conditions in Angola.

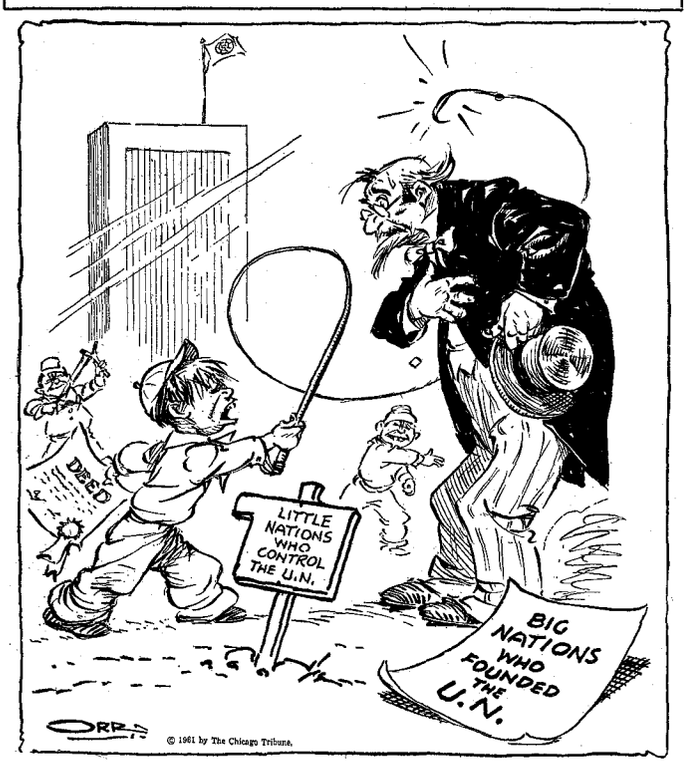
Meanwhile, heavy fighting had broken out in Angola. Terrorists from the Congo invaded the Portuguese province in force on March 15—the very day the United States sided with the Soviet Union against its ally, Portugal.

After the second resolution, the United States took sides against its ally Portugal for the third time in a resolution before the Security Council which called on Portugal to "desist forthwith from repressive measures in Africa."

This third vote was an amazing exhibition. There had been no investigation of Angolan developments. Even so, it seemed pretty clear that the Portuguese were not the aggressors. Later it came out that the terrorists swept down on the unsuspecting Portuguese in an area of several hundred miles along the border. They tortured, killed and mutilated without mercy, sparing no age or sex. The United States then was condemning the Portuguese, citizens of a friendly nation and ally, for defending the lives of their women and children and themselves. Arthur Krock, columnist for the New York *Times,* called the resolution—supported by the US—"a form of lynch law." So it was.

THIS FETISH by the United States about colonialism, this frenzy to support nationalist movements in Asia and Africa, has resulted in some strange and ominous developments. Tribal strife, held down by the Europeans, has broken out again in many parts of Africa. Removed from white domination, the Negro leaders are going on a racist spree, a real binge, regardless of the consequences. A flourishing crop of native dictators has arisen.

THE PARENT WHO GAVE HIS PROPERTY TO THE KIDS



Only a short time ago, Ghana's Kwame Nkrumah was being hailed as a black Abraham Lincoln. Now, he's acting like a Negro Hitler, throwing his opponents in jail and restoring the death penalty for political opposition. Many former viable economies are in difficulty as the Europeans have fled or have been ousted, leaving management to untrained natives.

The Congo is a case in point. Pushed by the United States, the Belgians turned things over to the natives. Immediately ensued a period of violence, confusion and chaos. Only Katanga, ruled by Moise Tshombe, remained stable. Tshombe remained friendly to the whites, kept them as helpers and technicians, and as officers in his army.

Tshombe Remains in Power

Tshombe is still in power, but this in spite of the US. We are behind Premier Cyrille Adoula in Leopoldville, who is becoming increasingly hostile to this country and increasingly friendly to the Communists. Nevertheless, when the UN decided to use force to bring Tshombe into line so Katanga could be turned over to the Leopoldville regime, our State Department still went along.

That seems to make no difference. The policy defies explanation, but that does not faze the liberals, who follow every tortuous turn in our twisting and bizarre foreign policy line. Not long ago, three staunch Administration supporters—Senators Gore of Tennessee, Neuberger of Oregon and Hart of Michigan—returned from a jaunt to Africa. They did not visit Angola, but condemned the Portuguese regardless. They dutifully praised Adoula of Leopoldville, even though he sounds more and more like the late Patrice Lumumba, Moscow's darling.

ALTHOUGH the State Department kept on trying to win the struggle with Russia by helping our enemies and hurting our friends, the Katanga affair damaged the UN's already diminishing prestige. Even if the UN had won, there would have been uneasiness and misgivings. Our European allies did not like the use of force against Tshombe at all. It made no sense to them.

Even such fervent UN organs as the New York *Times* and the Washington *Post* scratched their editorial heads uneasily. They might have reconciled themselves if the UN had pulled it off, but it had not only bungled and blundered. The UN had failed and stood weak, inept, futile and a flop of gigantic proportions.

Had Hammarskjold remained alive, even our own State Department might have raised some questions. As it was, he became "Saint Dag," although many wondered whether he was not seeking to reinstate himself with Khrushchev by getting hard with Tshombe. The Russians, when thwarted, are disagreeable to deal with. The United States smiles nervously and turns the other cheek, and the original cheeck back to be slapped again.

Even prior to the Congo climax our UN policy had

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gone bankrupt. Twenty-five so-called "uncommitted" countries met at Belgrade in September. They included most of our new African nations. The United States had gone with them all down the line. We had given them economic aid; we had aligned ourselves with the Soviet Union against an ally in order to placate them.

The neutral nations showed unconcern about the Berlin crisis; they couldn't have cared less about the plight of the Hungarian people, or the East Germans because of Russian oppression; it didn't bother them at all that India refuses to permit a plebiscite in Kashmir where the Moslems are in the majority; Red China's rape and domination of Tibet did not concern them.

Russian resumption of nuclear tests was not singled out. The Russians exploded bomb after bomb in the air, winding up with the 50-megaton plus blast. The African nations, whose good will and support are supposed to mean so much, have been ultra-cautious in their comment on the explosions and tenderly considerate of Russian feelings.

But the Belgrade nations were upset about our naval base at Guantanamo Bay in Cuba; they did want Portugal to get out of Angola; they were angry at the French for not giving in to the Algerian rebels; it was so, so evident that they did fear and respect Soviet Russia, but the US not at all.

So there it was. The Kennedy Administration heaved a great sigh of relief that Congress was back home and the foreign aid bill safely through. Otherwise there might have been a lot of grumbling about Yugoslavia, for example. We have given Tito more than $2 billion on the theory that he might go along with us against Russia if war came. He indicated pretty clearly at Belgrade his inclination to line up with Russia in that event.

This one really hurt, but now the word is going around that we helped Tito on the theory that he differed with Russia on a good many points and that probably the $2 billion accentuated these differences.

This is a perfect rationale for giving $2 billion to Communist China, or to Russia itself, since after all the Chinese Reds differ with Soviet Russia on many matters. Certainly under the accentuation-of-differences theory, we ought to give Albania a big wad of dough.

THE BELGRADE CONFERENCE was overshadowed to an extent by the Berlin roaring and rumbling. A lot of other things were going on too, but they could not hide the truth about the poor old UN.

It is a debating society, a debating society which is broke. The members aren't paying their dues. The UN must liquidate the Congo operation or induce the United States, the easy mark, which now pays more than half the cost, to come forward and pay it all.

Even as a debating society the UN will become more and more a liability to the United States. An example of this will be forthcoming when the discussion of Red China's admittance to the world organization begins. We may keep the Chinese Communists out one more time, but we'll have some verbal scars after the row is over.

The report of the UN committee which investigated conditions in Angola—without ever going to Angola—will be forthcoming soon. Undoubtedly Portugal will be censured. There will be proposals for punishment of this friendly country, and the new African nations will be yelling loudly for the expulsion of the Portuguese from Africa. Here we are confronted by still another dilemma.

We're Wrong Again

We backed the terrorists, but once again we guessed wrong. The Portuguese not only refused to flee; they fought back and ran the invaders home. The trouble was confined to a small sector along the Congo border, belying the claims that the uprising had wide native support, and, as time goes by, the evidence of Communist involvement in Angola grows more and more evident.

WE BACKED a loser. Now what do we do? Does the United States side with those who want sanctions or other moves against Portugal, even though it is evident that the separation of Angola from Portugal will give us another Congo crisis?

Will the United States continue to support Adoula's demand that the United Nations overthrow the Katanga government, even though Adoula sounds more and more like the late Patrice Lumumba? If Katanga goes down, the terrorists will have another area bordering Angola from which to work.

Does not the United States recognize that in backing Adoula and the terrorists it is going right along with Russian plans for the eventual destruction of this country?

The answers seem so plain that even Adlai Stevenson and Chester Bowles should pass the examination. Yet they have failed equally simple questions in the past.

If we do not continue to vote with the so-called neutralists at the UN we'll lose the good will gained—theoretically—when we turned against Portugal in the past.

Perhaps even Stevenson, Bowles, and "Soapy Williams are catching on at last. It doesn't matter too much what the UN does or doesn't do. That outfit is through.

The danger to this country itself draws closer and closer. Some day calamitous events will force decisions based on hard, cruel realities. The UN will NOT figure in those decisions.

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A New Red Front

The National Assembly for Democratic Rights

By WILLIAM SCHULZ

THE EYES were steely, the voice hard, as veteran Communist Joseph Brandt told a group of followers two months ago:

"If we press Walter more, maybe we'll press him right into the McCarthy grave. We will nail shut the Walter coffin."

Brandt spoke to a gathering of forty-odd party members and their faithful at a closed-door Washington meeting on October 1. In an impassioned 30-minute talk, he demanded a concerted campaign against the House Un-American Activities Committee and its chairman, Pennsylvania Democrat Francis E. Walter.

Brandt's urgency was understandable. The Committee was the next day to open an investigation into the latest off-spring of the Communist party, USA, the National Assembly for Democratic Rights, a nation-wide front group created only months ago.

WITH USUAL FANFARE, the National Assembly was born last July. The same names of non-Communist supporters were announced: Harold Urey, Louise Pettibone Smith, Linus Pauling. A long list of non-Communist organizations was credited as working in consort with the new group.

Throughout the summer, Assembly leaders worked from coast to coast, setting up local committees to carry on the party's propaganda campaign. National publicity was generated in September as a two-day conference was held in New York, attended by more than 1,000 "delegates" from across the country. A steady stream of speakers attacked the House Committee, the Supreme Court, the nation's security apparatus. They included:

- Benjamin Davis, top Negro official in the Communist party, convicted under the Smith Act for advocating the violent overthrow of the US government.

- Herbert Aptheker, the party's Number One theoretician, editor of *Political Affairs* and author of numerous books setting straight the party line on historical matters.

- Dr. Harry F. Ward, a long-time Soviet apologist identified under oath as a top Communist clergyman by Benjamin Gitlow and others.

- Carl Marzani, who served time in a Federal prison for falsely concealing his party membership while in the Federal employ. He took the Fifth Amendment when questioned by Congress regarding his party activities.

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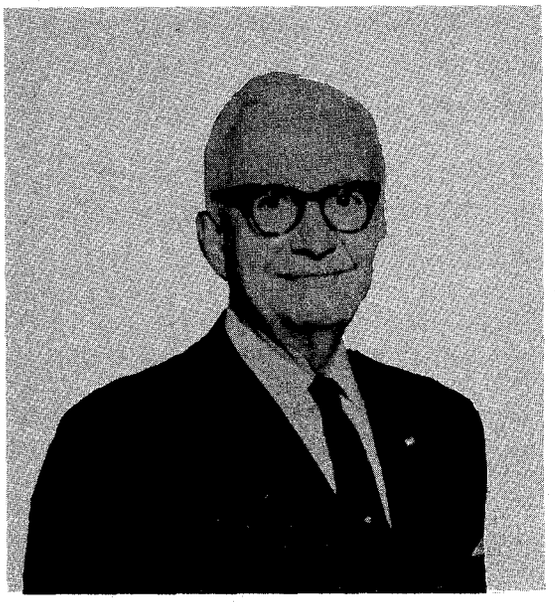

Rep. Francis E. Walter

- John Abt, identified by Elizabeth Bentley as belonging to a Soviet spy ring and by Whittaker Chambers as a party member dating back to the first days of the New Deal, currently counsel for the Communist Party, USA.

- Dr. Howard Melish, the Brooklyn minister who lost his church after he was publicly identified as a member of the Communist party.

- Ismael Flory, of the African-American Heritage Association, fingered by two witnesses as a card-carrying Communist.

- The Rev. Richard Mofford, another Red-lining clergyman, whose party membership was disclosed by Louis Budenz before the Subversive Activities Control Board.

Probers for the House Committee quickly opened an investigation into the National Assembly. They learned that the group was created by the Communist party, that Brandt was ordered by party boss Gus Hall to run the show.

Brandt was particularly well-suited for the job. He had, in 1955, been convicted under the Smith Act and now sat on the party's National Committee, a shrewd, tough comrade whose knowledge of Communists throughout the United States would aid him in his task.

Working alongside Brandt were a number of other party veterans. They included sharp-tongued, dark-haired Miriam Friedlander of New York, a member of the party's National Committee, appointed secretary of the group; and Oakley Johnson, who served as treasurer of the

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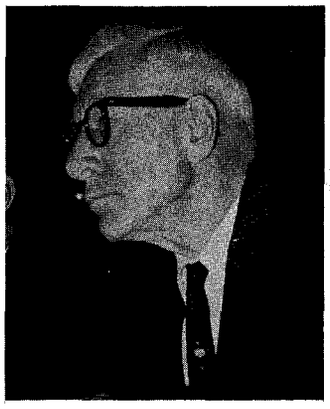

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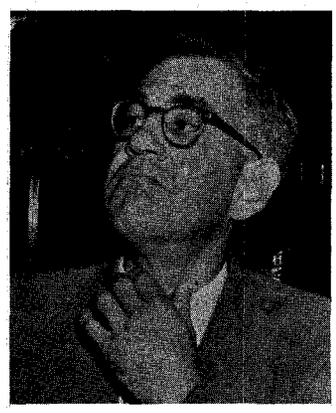

CRILEY

BRANDT

National Assembly. In September, 1919, Johnson became a founding member of the American Communist party.

CHECKING FURTHER into activities of the group, Committee investigators found that in virtually every area of the country local Assembly chapters were manned by trusted Communist agents. In Chicago, for instance, yeoman service was performed by one Richard Criley, whose Red record dates back at least three decades. He was, in the late 1930's, executive secretary of the Young California League, a post he gave up to move into organized labor. He was expelled in 1944 from Local 28 of the United Packinghouse Workers for his Communist activities.

In the 17 years since that separation, Criley has served the party in many functions, and in 1957 was a delegate to the 16th National Convention of the party in New York. He has been identified under oath by four witnesses as a party member, the last being Angel Cynowski in December, 1960.

In Detroit, one Mark Solloman was named chief of the Michigan Committee for the National Assembly. He, too, has been identified as a Communist. Given an opportunity to refute that charge, Solloman took the Fifth Amendment in congressional testimony. Minnesota representative for the Assembly was Henry Harrison Mayville, long active in party affairs. He found refuge in his Constitutional guarantees when asked about Communist party membership.

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Working hard in the Cleveland area, discovered HUAC probers, were two more Communist functionaries. Cleveland Police Sergeant John J. Ungravy, a member of the subversive detail since 1940, told the Committee of work performed by Jerome Joseph and Mrs. Anton Krchmarek. The former is an identified Communist; the latter the wife of the Ohio Communist party chairman.

Party leaders dispatched 28 "delegates" from the Cleveland area to the New York convention last September. A chartered bus was paid for ($622.46) by Mrs. Edna Kaufman, no stranger to Congressional Red-hunters. She was identified as a Communist by David Garfield on November 26, 1956.

THESE AND OTHER party leaders have received explicit instructions to mount a propaganda offensive against the House Committee and the US Supreme Court.

The Court in years past has handed down several decisions to the liking of party top brass. But, in recent months, it has upheld the legality of statutes designed to wreck the Communist Party, USA. And the Justice Department has indicated that it will move with all deliberate speed to implement those laws.

The Communist leadership has been ordered to register all its members, a complete list of aliases and party code names. It must provide a list of all real officers, their salaries, their actual addresses—and the full source of party income.

Communist chieftains who traveled to Moscow recently for World Communism's 22nd Party Congress, complained bitterly of the offensive soon to be waged against it.

The penalty for noncompliance is tough—$10,000 for each day of refusal to obey the law, plus five years in prison.

The American Reds have not yet discovered a way out. They hope that a "spontaneous wave of protest" can persuade the government to move slowly, or not at all. To this end, Comrades Brandt, Friedlander, Johnson, *et al* must work.

Mr. Schulz, an associate of Fulton Lewis, Jr., attended the meeting about which he writes in this article. He has testified about it before the House Committee on Un-American Activities.

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A Statement of American Principles

By SENATOR BARRY GOLDWATER

(Editor's Note: In this column, Senator Goldwater offers in response to numerous requests the concluding portion of the statement of principles which he offered recently to the Western Republican Conference.)

"We condemn the 30 years of Federal tinkering and interference in the lives of the American farmers which have denied to these citizens an opportunity to earn a fair return for their productive efforts.

"We believe government interference in the farm field is destroying that segment of American agriculture which these programs propose to help. We offer in support of this statement the fact that agricultural producers, whose operations and products are not included in the present farm program, are demonstrably better off than are those unfortunate segments of the agricultural producers whose activities are now dictated and subsidized by the Federal government.

"We proclaim it is the responsibility of the Federal government to restore economic freedom to all farmers. If this transition from a controlled agricultural economy to a free agricultural economy should create temporary hardship, we believe it is the responsibility of the Federal government to offer temporary assistance, but this assistance must be limited and must be terminated within the specified period of years allocated to the transitional period.

"We affirm our belief in the rights of any group to join together in voluntary association for improvement of wages or working conditions.

"We condemn the concentration of power in the hands of a few unconscionable men who have invaded the American labor movement. And we pledge the support of the Federal government to the restoration of democratic processes in those unions where dictatorial practices now exist.

"We condemn those self-seekers who have sought to distort the legitimate labor union movement in this country and create an instrument of political and economic power—to be directed against the consumers, producers and the public. And we propose to correct the sources of these powers which exist in Federal laws.

"We condemn the concentration of power in the hands of business where it is used in a manner inimical to the best interests of the public. We deplore the concentration of power in the hands of Federal bureaus, whose officials frequently operate without let or hindrance and with little regard for the opinions expressed by the people in democratic elections.

"We declare our faith in the free enterprise, competitive system as the best possible instrument for providing and distributing material needs and material benefits to all citizens.

"We believe that any government or political system which seeks to level all men to a common standard of achievement, by penalizing ability, initiative and thrift, is guilty of opposing God's will and our expressed recognition of the source of our freedoms.

"We believe any society which proposes to relieve its citizens of all responsibility—and thus condemn them to a state of perpetual childhood —is acting contrary to the best purposes of mankind.

"We believe every man is entitled to an equal position on the starting line in the race for personal achievement. But no man is to be guaranteed a preferred position at the finish line.

"We believe energy, ability and a willingness to work for personal achievement are entitled to recognition and reward.

"We believe that to tell men cynically they can get something for nothing is wrong . . .

" . . . that to buy votes by legislating benefits for some at the expense of others is wrong . . .

" . . . that to incite the envy of one group of citizens for another is wrong . . .

" . . . that downgrading those virtues of thrift, honesty, self-reliance and reverence for the wisdom of tradition is to court disaster.

"Our aim is to achieve justice for all men, to require responsible citizen participation in the affairs of government; to support voluntarism rather than compulsion; pluralism rather than centralization, and freedom rather than a controlled, falsely paternalistic government.

"We hold that our nation can survive only by the united efforts of free men—supported by religious faith—practicing fidelity to our traditions —exhibiting integrity in public office—and displaying an unwavering love of country."

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A French manufacturer of perfumes is reported to have signed a contract with Russia for the sale of its fragrances in two government-controlled Moscow stores. It's a good try, but it won't work. Communism still stinks. —*The Arizona Republic*

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Labor on the Cocktail Circuit

By VICTOR RIESEL

It was a sociable cocktail party as informal as any that might have been held at 5 o'clock in any large household in the land—except for the fact that the house was the White House. This was on the late afternoon of Monday, November 13, just a few hours before 153 people were coming to dinner to mix with the world's great and hear the world's greatest musicians.

As in any other domicile, the lady of the House had much to do. She had gathered up Caroline and a toy or two and was carrying the precious load from one part of the "apartment" to the other when the first guest arrived at five minutes to five for the earlier unpublicized, more proletarian cocktail gathering with the man of the House. The early comer was George Meany, president of the AFL-CIO, a man proud of his plumber's heritage.

Mr. Meany was the portly portent of the other guests to come. He was the first of another 25 labor leaders who had been asked to have a friendly drink and a personal chat with President John Kennedy. The white-tie banquet which was held three hours later made musical history by hearing Pablo Casals, but the earlier cocktail party made real political history. It was a relaxed group which soon filled the Red Room.

These were the labor leaders who had fought for John F. Kennedy in the Presidential campaign. Now they had gathered at his invitation to talk of battling in the next campaign —1962—to keep the Congress Democratic.

By 5:15 there was the usual cocktail party hubbub. Labor leaders who had been needling each other over internal union conflicts gabbed amiably among themselves—and with Democratic party treasurer Matthew McCloskey and chairman John Bailey, as well as a few White House aides, such as Ken O'Donnell and, of course, "Mr. President," a year ago known as "Jack."

There, swapping whatever stories and inner chitchat labor leaders swap in a White House Red Room, were Walter Reuther, as well as George Meany, Bill Calvin of the Boilermakers, Jack Potofsky of the men's clothing workers, David (Pins and Needles) Dubinsky of the ladies' garment workers and some officials of AFL-CIO's Committee on Political Education.

In one group or another could be seen Arthur Goldberg and the hatters' Alex Rose, whose name has become synonymous with liberal political science; as well as the Electrical Brotherhood's Joe Keenan and the rival electrical workers union chief, Jim Carey. It was Arthur Goldberg who had brought them all together and soon he opened with an informal quip-filled talk. In a little while the President spoke.

He hoped again for the support of the people. He had turned to labor, he said, because it and its leaders were socially minded and have no vested interests. Labor, he added, is not one-sided.

The President then recommitted himself to the social program of the 1960 platform. He would try to get these proposals through Congress and he needed labor's help to accomplish this. He said he was speaking to a public-spirited group, dedicated to public interests. Labor leaders are concerned with the interests of the people, he asserted, and he wanted to reassure them he would fight for the legislative program to which all there were pledged.

Just before the President spoke, Mr. Meany had said that though organized labor was much devoted to domestic problems it was, of course, aware of the gravity of foreign problems these days and would support the President.

Somewhere along here Walter Reuther glanced over at party treasurer McCloskey. The auto union chief said something about getting ready to get the wherewithal for the fight to elect a Democratic Congress. There were many in the Red Room who have their differences with the "red-head."

Indeed, a few days later Reuther would be flailing them at a public meeting of the AFL-CIO's Industrial Union Department. And everybody there knew that Meany and Reuther were not likely to choose each other as the most popular chap in the class. But in that room there was no disunity. Whatever differences they had, they are united behind the President.

And they told him so. By 6 o'clock it was over—and the President, having chatted informally with small groups of these labor leaders so that he got around to conversing with each man present, left the proletarian gathering to get into white tie and tails. So did three of the union chiefs—George Meany, Dave Dubinsky and Alex Rose.

The day of the overalls as a symbol was gone. Slipping into tails for a formal White House banquet now is as casual a matter as walking into a union day room.

Obviously there was more social significance in that cocktail hour than in all the polite minueting at the Casals musicale.

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